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URBAN DISTRICT OF KENILWORTH.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT,

FOR THE YEAR 1925,

BY

H. GIBBONS WARD, M.D., D.P.H.,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

OF THE

Warwickshire Combined Districts.

Leamington:

A. TOMES, 46, BEDFORD STREET.

1926.

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June, 1926.

To the Kenilworth Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I beg to present to you the Report for the year 1925, relating to the health of the District.

Incorporated in the Report, as required by the Ministry of Health, is a survey of conditions during the past five years. As a record, even if an imperfect one, of health conditions in the District, it may be of some interest.

I would wish to express my thanks to the Members of the Council for their kindness and consideration, and also to my colleagues for their ready help at all times.

The preparation of the present Report has entailed special work on the part of Mr. Douglas, which I acknowledge with many thanks.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. GIBBONS WARD,

Medical Officer of Health.

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Kenilworth Urban District.

1. General Statistics.

Area (Acres)	5,914
Population (1925)	7,160
,, (Census, 1921)	6,751
Number of Inhabited Houses (1921)	1,526
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers (1921)	1,608
Rateable Value	£42,721
Sum represented by a penny rate	£132

2. Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

		Total.	M.	F.		
Births	Legitimate	135	66	69	Birth Rate	19.6
	Illegitimate	6	4	2		
Deaths		72	41	31	Death Rate	10.0

Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of, child-birth :—

From Sepsis	—
,, other causes	—

Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 births :—

Legitimate, 21 ; Illegitimate, — ; total, 21.

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	—
,, ,, Whooping Cough (all ages)	1
,, ,, Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	—

Vital Statistics.

Comparative figures for past years will be found in Table II.

Population.—The Registrar-General estimated the population in June to be 7,160. This is an increase of 409 over the Census figure.

The "natural increase," that is the excess of births over deaths, was 69.

Births numbered 141, of which 6 were illegitimate. This gives a birth-rate of 19.6 per 1,000, which is below the average for the past five years. The figures for 1924 were 134 and 19.1.

Deaths numbered 72, and the detailed causes are given in Table IV. This gives a death-rate of 10.0 per 1,000. The figures for 1924 were respectively 88 and 12.5.

The commonest causes of death were Tuberculosis 4, Apoplexy 5, Cancer 10, Heart Disease 9, and Influenza 4.

The figures shewing the number of deaths from Cancer during the past few years are as follows :—

1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
6	11	9	10	9	2	9
1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
9	11	6	6	8	7	10

Infantile Mortality.—There were 3 deaths under one year, giving a rate per 1,000 births of 21. The comparative figures for 1924 were 10 and 75 respectively.

This Infantile Death-rate is the lowest of which I have any record.

Poor-Law Relief.—146 persons received Out-Relief, amounting to £788 5s. 9d.

Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

Water Supply.—In 1922 the Council acquired the water undertaking of the Kenilworth Water Co. The supply is derived from three deep bore holes, and is passed through a Candy pressure filter. At frequent intervals the water is examined bacteriologically, and has during the past five years invariably proved to be of great purity.

There has been no change in the source or pumping arrangements during the past five years, but during the past year a covered Service Reservoir has been constructed of a capacity of 500,000 gallons, and a new 8in. rising main has been provided.

2,456 yards of new distributing mains have been laid to cope with new building developments in the town.

In the rural parts of the District shallow wells are the only source of supply.

Drainage and Sewerage.—The sewage outfall works are situate in Dalehouse Lane, and consist of Septic Tanks and Percolating Bacteria Beds in two series, high and low level, providing for Primary and Secondary treatment. There is no land treatment except for the sludge.

The effuent from these works has been analysed frequently by the County staff, and given satisfactory results.

During 1924 a sewer extension to Windy Arbour was completed, and during the past year an extension in Field-

gate Lane, and the new Crackley Outfall Sewer have been completed. A further extension to the Rouncil Lane District is in hand.

Closet Accommodation.—All the houses in the sewerage area are provided with water closets, except in the case of 12 with privies and 15 with pails ; these are under notice to be converted into water closets. The completeness of the water carriage method of disposal in the town is a matter for satisfaction ; the general provision of flushing cisterns is also a good feature.

Scavenging.—Details with respect to this matter are given in the Report of the Inspector. From this Report it will be seen that there are still 169 ashpits in connection with 308 houses within the scavenging area.

The scheme in force in the district provides for emptying ashbins fortnightly, and ashpits every two months. Property owners have been urged to close ashpits and provide movable dustbins. During the past five years 64 ashpits serving 105 houses have been closed.

All new property is provided with movable dustbins.

Up to the present the Council has been dependant on tips for the disposal of refuse. The question of the erection of a refuse destructor is being considered at the time of writing.

Sanitary Inspections of the District.—The Table appended to the Sanitary Inspector's Report gives a summary of his inspections, and in his Report will be found full details on this matter, as well as on the premises controlled by Bye-laws.

Schools.—Inspections have been made as occasion arose at the various elementary schools of the town. On the whole they are satisfactory from a sanitary point of view.

Food.

(*a*) *Milk Supply.*—As the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts are administered in this District by the Staff of the County Council, I have no information as to the quality of the milk supply. It would appear, however, from the lack of definite complaint, that generally speaking the quality is good. It is satisfactory to note that the question of cleanliness of milk is receiving special attention both through the County Agricultural Committee and the Farmers' Union.

The number of persons registered under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders is 43, as in 1924. All the premises have been visited at intervals, and six informal notices requiring limewashing have been served and complied with.

There were no refusals to register, and no registrations have been revoked.

No licenses for the sale of milk under special designations have been granted.

(*b*) *Meat.*—Notice of regular hours of slaughtering have been given in all cases by the butchers, and frequent visits are made by the Inspector during slaughtering hours. Having regard to the many and varied duties of the Inspector, I am of the opinion that inspections are carried out as often as possible.

During the year three carcases of casualty animals were condemned as unfit for food.

Slaughterhouses in Use.

	1920.	Jan., 1925.	Dec., 1925.
Registered ...	5	4	4
Licensed ...	—	1	1

Condemned meat is buried in lime at the Sewage Farm.

Shops, stalls, vehicles, etc., connected with the sale of meat have been the subject of frequent inspections by the Inspector.

(*c*) *Other Trades.*—Bakehouses have been frequently inspected, and three notices requiring limewashing have been served and complied with.

3. Prevalence of and Control over Infectious Disease.

Incidence of Commoner Infectious Diseases since 1920.

	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Pneumonia.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Puerperal Fever.
1921 ...	12	6	—	21	—	—
1922 ...	3	5	—	29	—	—
1923 ...	6	7	6	21	—	—
1924 ...	2	7	4	36	4	—
1925 ...	—	3	1	8	1	2

Reference to Table III. will give the age distribution of the cases notified, and Table IIIA. gives the number of cases notified each year since 1906.

Smallpox.—Vaccination, as the primary and most easily attained protection against Smallpox, is not employed as much as it might be, and having regard to this and the occurrence of cases in districts close by, it would not have been surprising if we had had cases in Kenilworth. Arrangements have been made by the Warwick Joint Hospital Board to open the Smallpox Hospital at very short notice.

There is little doubt that the effective way in which cases have been dealt with in other districts, has been responsible for the non-occurrence of cases in Kenilworth.

Diphtheria.—There were no cases of this disease notified during 1925, though 25 swabs were taken for diagnostic purposes. In 1921 12 cases were notified, but of these 7 were associated with two families, and this to some extent accounts for the large number. In 1923 there were 6 cases, and of these 4 occurred in the Convalescent Home.

As far as I am aware the SCHICK TEST has not been employed in the district.

Scarlet Fever.—3 cases occurred during the year ; this is the smallest number since 1920. Of these three cases two occurred in the outskirts of the district, and undoubtedly contracted it outside. There has been no special incidence of this disease during the past 5 years.

I have no knowledge of the DICK TEST having been employed in the District.

Enteric Fever.—One case of Paratyphoid B. was notified. In 1923 and 1924 there were 6 and 4 cases respectively ; these were Paratyphoid in type, and were associated with a larger epidemic in the Warwick Rural District.

Puerperal Fever.—Two cases were notified ; there were no deaths. These are the only cases notified during the past 5 years. All cases of this disease are notified immediately to the County Medical Officer for his action if necessary.

Pneumonia.—8 cases were notified, and there were 6 deaths. It is obvious, therefore, that many cases are escaping notification. It would appear practically impossible to ensure the notification of all cases which occur, but enquiry is always made where the death of a non-notified case occurs.

Reference to the table above will show the large drop in the number of cases this year as compared with the previous 4 years.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—No cases notified.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—One case was notified, and was fatal. A case notified in the previous year was also fatal during 1925. In 1923 there were 4 cases notified, of which 2 were fatal.

Public Health (Smallpox) Regulations, 1917.—No action was taken or required.

Laboratory Work.—See Section 6.

Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases.—The fact that only two schools were closed during the year on account of infectious disease indicates that there was less than usual.

St. John's, from March 1st to March 8th. Influenza.
Kenilworth C.E., from March 2nd to March 9th. Influenza.

There were 4 deaths from Influneza.

The school teachers of the District follow the rules laid down by the County Council with regard to exclusion of members of infected families from school, which rules are based upon the Ministry of Health's Memorandum of 1925. Notifications of all infectious disease occurring amongst school children are duly forwarded to me from the schools.

Prevalence of and Control over Tuberculosis.

Age—Periods	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
35	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
45	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
55	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	1	2	1	1	3	1	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

5 new cases of tuberculosis were notified during the year 3 being of pulmonary tuberculosis.

4 deaths were due to tuberculosis, all 4 being in cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
New cases	13	18	20	16	14	10	24
Deaths	18	6	14	9	7	4	10
	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
New cases	19	9	14	3	4	12	5
Deaths	11	3	6	11	10	8	4

Treatment.—3 cases were admitted to the Sanatorium for treatment during the year, and 7 discharged.

By an arrangement with the County Medical Officer of Health, I have supplied him every week with lists of new cases of tuberculosis notified, and the County Health Visitor has visited and given advice where such appeared necessary.

Disinfectants and sputum bottles are supplied free through the Sanitary Inspector for cases where they are desirable. After deaths from tuberculosis, and after removals of tuberculosis patients, disinfection is carried out by the Inspector, and the bedding removed for steam disinfection to Warwick Workhouse.

Of the two Shelters owned by the Council, one has been loaned to the Joint Tuberculosis Committee.

Infant Mortality.

3 deaths of infants were registered during the year, giving an infant mortality rate of 21 per thousand births. This is the smallest figure of which I have any record.

1 of the deaths was due to maternal or congenital conditions. During 1922, 1923, and 1924 this figure was 6.

Under the Notification of Births Act, 134 births have been notified by doctor, nurse, or relative. There were 141 registered in the District.

Weekly lists of births have been regularly forwarded by me to the County Officials, and a large number of infants have been visited by the County Health Visitor, and advice given as to feeding and treatment generally. Much of the decrease in Infant Mortality in recent years must be ascribed to this work.

4. Causes of Sickness.

There is nothing of special note.

5. Summary (for reference) of Nursing Arrangements, Hospitals, and other Institutions available for the District.

Professional Nursing in the Home.—None provided by the Council.

Hospitals provided or subsidised by the Local Authority.—(1) Tuberculosis, None (County Council). (2) Maternity, None (County Council). (3) Children, None. (4) Fever : Heathcote Hospital, within the area of the Borough of Warwick, and under the control of the Warwick Joint Hospital Board, has continued to meet the requirements of the District satisfactorily. The total available number of beds at this institution is 70, and scarlet fever, diphtheria, and typhoid fever can be treated therein. 10 cases of infectious disease were admitted from the Kenilworth Urban District during the year.

The Smallpox Hospital, under the control of the same Board, is situated at Fosse in the Southam Rural District. Sixteen beds are available, and the Hospital is kept in constant readiness, but no case was admitted during the year.

6. Laboratory Work.

The following Table shows the extent to which the County Scheme has been utilised for bacteriological examination by Birmingham University :—

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Diphtheria ...	1	25	26
Enteric Fever...	1	7	8
Tuberculosis ...	3	20	23
			57

7. Sanitary Administration.

Adoptive Acts.—The following Acts are in force in the Urban District :—

The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.
The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 (Parts II., III., and IV.)
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907 (Part VI.)
The Private Streets Works Act, 1892.
The Baths and Wash-houses Acts.
The Public Health (Water) Act, 1878.
The Public Health Act, 1925.

8. Public Health Staff.

The duties of Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector are carried out by Mr. Sholto Douglas, who is a whole-time official. He is also the officer designated for the purpose of the Housing (Inspection of Districts) Regulations. Apart from clerical help Mr. Douglas carries out these duties himself, and from this it will be realised that his time is very fully occupied.

9. Housing.

I. *General Housing Conditions.*—As the result of the amenities that Kenilworth offers as a residential district, and also its proximity to Coventry, it has become in one sense a suburb of Coventry. Apart from such amenities, it is a fact that Coventry has not for many years been able to keep up with the acute housing problems within her borders, and the result has been that many who would normally live near their work, find it necessary to live in the districts round, and Kenilworth is near enough to be considered in this category.

In 1921, according to the Census, out of a population of 6,700, about 1,000 persons lived in Kenilworth but worked outside, mostly in Coventry, Since that time it is estimated that the population has increased by about 400, many of whom no doubt will go to swell the 1,000 above mentioned.

The Council have not been backward in recognising their responsibilities as regards housing, and even before the War they erected a small number of houses. Under the State-aided scheme of 1919, a site was purchased in a very suitable position, and in 1920 24 houses were finished and a further 26 were commenced, in 1921 and 1922 86 more were completed, giving a total of 110 houses erected out of 112 which was the original scheme. During the past year the ten houses mentioned in the last Report were completed and occupied, being let at a rental of 6s. 3d. per week plus rates. A further site in Roselands Road has been purchased, and tenders for 26 non-parlour type houses have been accepted. Having regard to the size of the town, it would be expected that provision to such an extent would be sufficient, but there is no doubt that were the number of houses to be much increased they would be occupied. Had other Districts done as much in proportion to their size, there is little doubt that the housing conditions of the country generally would be by now very different.

It may be said quite rightly that many of these who are now looking for houses have come from other districts. The answer is that one of the penalties of being a residential area so near such a large and populous area as Coventry, is that the population naturally tends to spread out, and to live under more pleasant conditions, from the point of view of the improvement of the national health such a state of things is to be encouraged.

II. *Overcrowding.*—It is not possible to give any accurate figures with respect to overcrowding ; very many cases do not come to our notice for obvious reasons. It may be noted, however, that during the past year fifteen cases were dealt with ; in nine of these cases the difficulty was overcome by the Council providing houses, which is of course usually the most difficult and yet the most obvious and satisfactory remedy ; in another case members of the family have been boarded out until the completion of another house ; and in five other instances the trouble has been abated by the removal of lodgers. Lodgers are, of course, the prime cause of most of the overcrowding in Kenilworth as in other towns in a like position. In these days of high rentals, high cost of living, etc., tenants are only too apt to sacrifice comfort and even decency with a view to raising more money for the payment of expenses.

III. *Fitness of Houses.*—The Housing Survey of 1919, made by Dr. Tangye. shewed that there were 15 houses in the District which should be closed, and 30 which were seriously defective. As the result of the building programme so far it has been possible to demolish 4 houses, and extensive repairs have been carried out to 32 ; this is exclusive of small defects remedied.

There have been many difficulties to contend with in getting work done ; labour for the purpose has been limited, and it has further to be recognised that the cost of repairs in these days is out of proportion to the rents received.

Generally speaking it may be said that for a town of the size of Kenilworth, and with its history and traditions, the housing situation, thanks to the housing policy of the Council, is very satisfactory, especially when compared with other districts.

It is difficult to assign the blame for defects, but generally speaking, apart from a few dirty and destructive tenants, the blame for the defects must be put on the owners, though

in a few cases had they the means, the defects would not be allowed to exist.

Bye-Laws.—The Bye-Laws are at present being revised on the lines of the Intermediate Series.

Town Planning.—The Council have adopted a scheme, and the necessary procedure is now being complied with.

The following Tables give particulars as to the houses inspected. This matter is further referred to in the Report of the Sanitary Inspector :—

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

Statistics.

Year ended 31st December, 1925.

1.—NEW HOUSES.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(*a*)	Total	60
(*b*)	With State assistance under the Housing Acts, 1919, 1923 or 1924 :	
	(i.) By the Local Authority	10 completed 26 being erected
	(ii.) By other Bodies or Persons	40 completed 23 being erected

2.—UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES.

I.—INSPECTION.

(1)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	135
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	50
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	3
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	43

II.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICE.

	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	17

III.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

A. *Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.*

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	26

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after formal notice—

(*a*) by owners... 3

(*b*) by Local Authority in default of owners —

(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ... —

B. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 69

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied :—

(*a*) by owners 65

(*b*) by Local Authority in default of owners —

C. *Proceedings under Sections* 11, 14 *and* 15 *of the Housing Act,* 1925.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders 3

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made... 3

(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit 1

(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ... —

(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ... —

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

To the Chairman and Members of the Kenilworth Urban District Council.

Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in submitting my Twenty-Second Annual Report as Sanitary Inspector, namely, for the year ending December 31st, 1925.

NUISANCES.

Notices were served during the year respecting 181 Nuisances. One hundred and fifty-three nuisances have been abated, including two of the three nuisances brought forward as unabated at the end of 1924. Thirty-one nuisances remain on the books as unabated at the end of the year, including one brought forward from 1924. I have every reason to believe that these will receive the owners' attention at an early date. The nuisance brought forward from 1926, and which is still unabated, relates to an offensive trade, and whilst various attempts have been made to minimise the nuisance, I cannot yet report that it has been adequately abated.

Details of the nuisances dealt with are set out in Table I.

OVERCROWDING.

Fifteen serious cases of overcrowding were dealt with during the year. In nine cases you provided the families with houses erected by you under the Act of 1924, and in one case three members of the family have been boarded out temporarily pending the completion of another house. In five cases the overcrowding was abated by the removal of lodgers.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE PREVENTION.

Six cases of acute infectious disease were notified during the year, namely :—4 Scarlet Fever, 1 Para-Typhoid B, and 1 Encephalitis Lethargica.

Of the above cases the following were removed to Hospital, the remainder being isolated at home :—1 Diphtheria, 3 Scarlet Fever, and 1 Para-Typhoid B.

The rooms occupied by the patients were thoroughly fumigated, and disinfectants freely distributed.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Only one shelter has been in use for 10 months during the year, and this was hired to the County Committee for use in another district. Sputum flasks and disinfectants are supplied free of charge to persons suffering from Tuberculosis. Rooms which have been occupied by patients are disinfected.

SEWERAGE.

The sewers throughout the District are periodically flushed during dry weather. Five blockages occurred in the sewers, and these were immediately removed. In every case the blockage was due to large foreign substances having gained access to the sewer. Three of the blockages occurred on the same sewer, in a neighbourhood where the house tenants are most negligent.

The sewer extension in Fieldgate Lane, and the new Crackley Outfall Sewer referred to in my last Annual Report, have been completed, and a further extension to serve the Rouncil Lane neighbourhood is in hand. All the developed portions of the District, with the exception of Clinton Lane, are now sewered.

The sewers are efficiently ventilated.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

There has been no alteration or addition carried out at the Sewage Works during the year, and the effluent has been uniformly excellent in character. The trade refuse from the Tannery, and also from the fellmongers' yard, are treated at the Works.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925.

Sections 21, 22 and 44, and the whole of Part 5, have been adopted by you, thus the whole of the Act is now in force in the District.

TOWN PLANNING.

Preliminary steps have been taken with a view to preparing a Town Planning Scheme for the District.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

As will be seen from my Report under the heading of Nuisances, the nuisance arising from the boiling of linseed oil on the premises of Messrs. Ward & Co., Curriers, has not yet been effectively abate . The matter is receiving further attention.

MEAT REGULATIONS.

Three carcases of casualty animals slaughtered, otherwise than in a slaughterhouse, were condemned as being unfit for human food. Carcases in slaughterhouses have been frequently inspected, as also have butchers' shops, stalls and vehicles, but no cause for complaint has arisen.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Periodical inspections have been made of the slaughterhouses on the register. There has been a change of occupier in one instance, but the number on the register remains as before, *i.e.*, 5.

One statutory notice was served respecting an accumulation of manure, and two informal notices respecting limewashing, and these were immediately attended to.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

No new workshop has been registered during the year, and as five have been closed, the number on the register is now 28.

Two informal notices have been served respecting dirty workshops, and one respecting defective sanitary conveniences, all of which were attended to.

BAKEHOUSES.

Periodical inspections have been made of the eight bakehouses on the register.

One statutory notice and two informal notices requiring premises to be limewashed were served and duly complied with.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

The number on the register is 43, and all the premises have been frequently inspected.

Six informal notices, requiring limewashing to premises, were served and complied with.

SCAVENGING.

There are 1,324 houses provided with movable dustbins within the scavenging area, and 308 houses where refuse is deposited in 169 ashpits. Ten ashpits used in conjunction with 17 houses were closed during the year, and dustbins provided. One privy has been closed during the year, and there are now 7 within the scavenging area.

Three pail closets have been converted into water closets during the year. There are now 15 pail closets outside the sewerage area, but within the scavenging area, and these are emptied weekly.

WATER SUPPLY.

Two main extensions have been completed during the year, and 39 new services were laid respecting 74 premises. Two houses supplied from a private well which was condemned have been connected to the Public Supply.

The water is bacteriologically examined by the Public Health Laboratories, Manchester University, at frequent intervals, and is invariably satisfactory.

The new covered service reservoir at Knoll Hill was completed and brought into commission during the year.

RAT DESTRUCTION.

Active steps were taken in November last with a view to reducing the number of rats at the Sewage Farm and Refuse Tip.

PUBLIC HEALTH (WATER) ACT, 1878.

Certificates have been issued under this Act respecting 60 houses.

NEW BUILDINGS.

During the year Plans have been approved for the erection of the following buildings :—

76 Houses and Cottages.
3 Shops with dwelling houses attached.
2 Alteration of existing building into dwelling house.
10 Additions to houses.
22 Motor Garages.
1 Additions to Bank.
4 Sheds.
1 Additions to chapel.
5 Workshops, etc.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACTS.

Twenty-five Certificates of Qualification of Houses for subsidy under the Housing, etc., Act of 1923, were issued during the year with respect to 37 houses. The number of subsidy houses completed during the year was 40. The number of houses approved for subsidy to the end of the year was 110, of which 87 had been completed.

Notices under The Housing, etc., Act, 1925, respecting 23 houses requiring repair were outstanding at the end of the year, but I have every reason to believe that these will be attended to by the owners early in 1926. Seventeen houses were rendered fit after informal notice, and three after statutory notice. Three closing orders were issued, and one subsequently determined.

MUNICIPAL HOUSING.

The 10 houses referred to in my last report were completed during the year. The rent is 6s. 4d. excluding rates.

You have recently purchased a site in Roselands Road, and accepted tenders for the erection of a further 26 non-parlour type houses. When these are completed the total number of houses erected by you under the Housing Acts will be 172.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

SHOLTO DOUGLAS,

Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector.

Table I.

URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT OF KENILWORTH.

Summary of Sanitary Work done in the Sanitary Inspector's Department during the Year 1925.

	Inspections and Observations made.	Notices served. Statutory.	Notices served. Informal.	Nuisances Abated after Notices.
Dwelling Houses and Schools—				
Foul Conditions	15	3	10	13
Structural Defects	32	23	7	7
Overcrowding	25	10	5	15
Unfit for Habitation	3	3	—	1
Lodging Houses	—	—	—	—
Dairies and Milkshops ... / Cow Sheds	114	—	6	6
Bakehouses	26	1	2	3
Workshops	98	—	3	3
Slaughter Houses	61	1	2	3
Canal Boats	—	—	—	—
Ashpits and Privies	24	—	17	17
Deposits of Refuse and Manure ...	3	2	1	3
Water-closets	20	9	4	13
House Drainage—				
Defective Traps ... / No Disconnection ... / Other Faults	63	28	26	50
Water Supply	2	2	—	2
Pigsties	10	—	6	6
Animals improperly kept	6	6	—	6
Offensive Trades	1	1	—	1
Smoke Nuisances	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	3	3	—	3
Totals ...	506	92	89	151

	No
Samples of Water taken for Analysis	2
Ditto of Water condemned as unfit for use	2

Note.—Where an inspection or notice embraced more than one defect, it may be enumerated separately as regards each defect.

Precautions against Infectious Disease.

Lots of Infected Bedding Stoved or Destroyed	3
Houses Disinfected after Infectious Disease	28

SHOLTO DOUGLAS, Sanitary Inspector.

Table II.

KENILWORTH URBAN DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1925 and Previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Nett.		Under 1 Year of age.		At all Ages	
		Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1919	6,780	121	17·9	5	41	70	10·7
1920	6,768	171	25·1	8	46	80	11·8
1921	6,700	148	22·0	7	47	56	8·3
1922	6,813	152	22·2	11	72	90	13·2
1923	6,875	151	22·0	9	59	90	13·1
1924	7,033	134	19·1	10	75	88	12·5
1925	7,160	141	19·6	3	21	72	10·0

VITAL STATISTICS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1925.

We are indebted to the Registrar-General for the following statement showing the birth-rates and death-rates and the rate of infantile mortality in England and Wales, and in certain parts of the country during the year 1925.

England and Wales.

Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Infantile Mortality during the Year 1925 (*Provisional Figures*).

Annual Rate per 1,000 Living.

	Births.	Deaths.	Deaths under one year to 1,000 Births
England and Wales	18.3	12.2	75
105 Great Towns, including London ...	18.8	12.2	79
157 Smaller Towns	18.3	11.2	74
London	18.0	11.7	67

Table III.—KENILWORTH URBAN DISTRICT.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1925.

Notifiable Disease	Number of Cases notified.								Total Cases removed to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
	At all Ages.	At Ages.—Years.								
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.		
Small-pox										
Plague										
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)										
Erysipelas	4				1	2	1			
Scarlet Fever	3			3					3	
Typhus Fever										
Enteric Fever	1				1				1	
Pneumonia	8	1	2		1	1		3		6
Malaria										
Dysentery										
Puerperal Fever	2					2				
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis										
Poliomyelitis										
Encephalitis Lethargica	1				1					
Ophthalmia Neonatorum										
Chicken-Pox										
Polio-Encephalitis										
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3					2	1			4
Other forms of Tuberculosis	2		1			1				
Totals	24	1	3	3	4	8	2	3	4	10

Isolation Hospitals: Heathcote Joint Isolatien Hospital (Warwick U.D.); Joint Small-pox Hospital (Fosse, in Southam R.D.)

Table IIIa.

KENILWORTH URBAN DISTRICT.

Cases of Acute Infectious Disease notified since 1906.

	Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and M. Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puer-peral Fever.	Erysip-elas.	Total.
1906	—	10 (6)	2	—	—	2	14 (6)
1907	—	14 (10)	4 (4)	—	—	2	20 (14)
1908	—	14 (11)	5 (1)	1	—	4	24 (12)
1909	—	21 (17)	5 (4)	4 (4)	—	1	31 (25)
1910	—	7 (3)	2 (2)	—	—	3	12 (5)
1911	—	11 (9)	3 (3)	6 (5)	1	6	27 (17)
1912	—	6 (5)	1 (1)	—	—	2	9 (6)
1913	—	5 (4)	19 (14)	40 (24)	1	3	68 (42)
1914	—	5 (4)	6 (4)	6 (5)	—	1	18 (13)
1915	—	8 (4)	3 (2)	3 (3)	—	3	17 (9)
1916	—	2 (1)	7 (3)	1 (1)	1	8	19 (5)
1917	—	4 (1)	4 (3)	—	—	2	10 (4)
1918	—	1 (1)	3 (3)	—	—	7	11 (4)
1919	—	—	8 (7)	—	1	3	12 (7)
1920	—	4 (4)	4 (3)	1	—	7	16 (7)
1921	—	6 (4)	12 (9)	—	—	2	19 (14)
1922	—	5 (3)	3 (3)	—	—	1	9 (6)
1923	—	7 (7)	6 (6)	6 (4)	—	2	21 (17)
1924	—	7 (7)	2 (2)	4 (3)	—	3	16 (12)
1925	—	3 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2	4	9 (2)
Total — (20 yrs.)		140 (103)	98 (74)	72 (49)	6	66	384 (227)

Figures in brackets refer to those cases which were removed to Hospital.

Table IV.

KENILWORTH URBAN DISTRICT.

Causes of Death during the Year 1925.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	MALES.	FEMALES.
Enteric Fever		
Smallpox		
Measles		
Scarlet Fever		
Whooping Cough	1	
Diphtheria		
Influenza	1	3
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	1
Meningococcal Meningitis		
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	3	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases		
Cancer, Malignant Disease	5	5
Rheumatic Fever		
Diabetes		1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	1	4
Heart Disease	2	7
Arterio Sclerosis	2	2
Bronchitis	1	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	6	
Other Respiratory Diseases	1	
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum		
Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 yrs.)		
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	1	1
Cirrhosis of Liver		
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	3	
Puerperal Sepsis		
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition		
Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	1	
Suicide		
Other Deaths from Violence	4	
Other Defined Diseases	8	5
Causes, ill-defined or unknown		
All Causes	41	31

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